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| **Plataformas globales de capas** | | |
| **Temática** | **Vínculos e info** | |
| **Cobertura arbórea**  **Hansen Global Forest Change v1.9 (2000-2021)** | **Descarga** | <https://glad.umd.edu/Potapov/TCC_2010/> |
| **GEE: cobertura y pérdidas anuales** | <https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/datasets/catalog/UMD_hansen_global_forest_change_2021_v1_9> |
| This data set, a collaboration between the GLAD (Global Land Analysis & Discovery) lab at the University of Maryland, Google, USGS, and NASA, displays global tree cover over for the years 2000 and 2010 at 30 × 30 meter resolution. “Percent tree cover” is defined as the density of tree canopy coverage of the land surface and is color-coded by density bracket (see legend).  Data in this layer were generated using multispectral satellite imagery from the Landsat 7 thematic mapper plus (ETM+) sensor. The clear surface observations from over 600,000 images were analyzed using Google Earth Engine, a cloud platform for earth observation and data analysis, to determine per pixel tree cover using a supervised learning algorithm.  For the purpose of this study, “tree cover” was defined as all vegetation taller than 5 meters in height. “Tree cover” is the biophysical presence of trees and may take the form of natural forests or plantations existing over a range of canopy densities. | |
| **Pérdida cobertura arbórea** | <https://storage.googleapis.com/earthenginepartners-hansen/GFC-2021-v1.9/download.html> | |
| This data set, a collaboration between the GLAD (Global Land Analysis & Discovery) lab at the University of Maryland, Google, USGS, and NASA, measures areas of tree cover loss across all global land (except Antarctica and other Arctic islands) at approximately 30 × 30 meter resolution. The data were generated using multispectral satellite imagery from the Landsat 5 thematic mapper (TM), the Landsat 7 thematic mapper plus (ETM+), and the Landsat 8 Operational Land Imager (OLI) sensors. Over 1 million satellite images were processed and analyzed, including over 600,000 Landsat 7 images for the 2000-2012 interval, and more than 400,000 Landsat 5, 7, and 8 images for updates for the 2011-2021 interval. The clear land surface observations in the satellite images were assembled and a supervised learning algorithm was applied to identify per pixel tree cover loss.  “Loss” indicates the removal or mortality of tree cover and can be due to a variety of factors, including mechanical harvesting, fire, disease, or storm damage. As such, “loss” does not equate to deforestation.  Due to variation in research methodology and date of content, tree cover, loss, and gain data sets cannot be compared accurately against each other. Accordingly, “net” loss cannot be calculated by subtracting figures for tree cover gain from tree cover loss, and current (post-2000) tree cover cannot be determined by subtracting figures for annual tree cover loss from year 2000 tree cover.  The 2011-2021 data was produced using updated methodology. Comparisons between the original 2001-2010 data and the 2011-2021 update should be performed with caution. | |
| **ALOS DSM Digital Surface Model 30m** | <https://www.eorc.jaxa.jp/ALOS/en/dataset/aw3d30/aw3d30_e.htm> | |
| This data set is a global digital surface model (DSM) with horizontal resolution of approximately 30 meters (basically 1 arcsecond) by the Panchromatic Remote-sensing Instrument for Stereo Mapping (PRISM), which was an optical sensor on board the Advanced Land Observing Satellite "ALOS". | |
| **Altura de dosel ETH Global Sentinel-2 10m Canopy Height (2020)** | **Descarga** | <https://share.phys.ethz.ch/~pf/nlangdata/ETH_GlobalCanopyHeight_10m_2020_version1/tile_index.html> |
| **GEE app and code links** | <https://gee-community-catalog.org/projects/canopy/> |
| <https://langnico.github.io/globalcanopyheight/>  <https://share.phys.ethz.ch/~pf/nlangdata/ETH_GlobalCanopyHeight_10m_2020_version1/README.txt>  Canopy height map at 10 m ground sampling distance for the year 2020. No single data source meets these requirements: dedicated space missions like GEDI deliver sparse height data, with unprecedented coverage, whereas optical satellite images like Sentinel-2 offer dense observations globally, but cannot directly measure vertical structures. By fusing GEDI with Sentinel-2, we have developed a probabilistic deep learning model to retrieve canopy height from Sentinel-2 images anywhere on Earth, and to quantify the uncertainty in these estimates.  The presented approach reduces the saturation effect commonly encountered when estimating canopy height from satellite images, allowing to resolve tall canopies with likely high carbon stocks. According to our map, only 5% of the global landmass is covered by trees taller than 30 m. Such data play an important role for conservation, e.g., we find that only 34% of these tall canopies are located within protected areas. | |
| **Áreas protegidas y OMECs** | <https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/search-areas?geo_type=site> | |
| Protected Planet is the authoritative source of data on protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). It exists due to the extensive efforts of governments and other stakeholders to map, monitor and report data on protected areas and OECMs. Through the Protected Planet website, users can explore the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), World Database on OECMs, Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness (GD-PAME), and a wealth of associated information. Start by exploring the interactive maps on the home page, or any of Protected Planet's nine thematic areas. | |
| **Intact Forest Landscapes** | <https://intactforests.org/> | |
| An **Intact Forest Landscape (IFL)** is a seamless mosaic of forest and naturally treeless ecosystems within the zone of current forest extent, which exhibit no remotely detected signs of human activity or habitat fragmentation and is large enough to maintain all native biological diversity, including viable populations of wide-ranging species. IFLs have [high conservation value](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41559-018-0490-x) and are critical for stabilizing terrestrial carbon storage, harboring biodiversity, regulating hydrological regimes, and providing other ecosystem functions.  The global IFL map was updated in 2013, 2016, and 2020 by the IFL Mapping Team with the support from Greenpeace, The University of Maryland, Wildlife Conservation Society, Transparent World, WWF Russia, and the World Resources Institute. The IFL map updates were based on the same data sources and methodology as the year 2000 mapping to ensure consistency. The Landsat Analysis Ready Data (GLAD ARD) and annual Global Forest Loss products provided by the Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) team greatly facilitated the global IFL change analysis. The year 2016 IFL map can be used in the framework of Forest Stewardship Council responsible forest management certification that requires the IFL extent for January 1, 2017. A sample-based analysis within 2000-2013 IFL change area allowed us to identify proximate causes of IFL area loss, and to measure an effectiveness of IFL protection strategies (see Publications). The latest updated was performed in 2021 and the map shows the remaining IFL extent at the end of the year 2020. | |
| **Mosaicos imágenes ópticas Planet 4.77m - NICFI** | **Descarga** | <https://developers.planet.com/docs/apps/basemapsviewer/download-basemaps/> |
| **GEE** | <https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/datasets/catalog/projects_planet-nicfi_assets_basemaps_americas> |
| Guía de usuario: <https://assets.planet.com/docs/NICFI_User_Guide_v4_EN.pdf> | |

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| **Plataformas nacionales/ regionales de capas** | |
| **Temática** | **Vínculo para descarga y datos** |
| Chiapas | |
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| Colombia | |
| Mapa de Cobertura de la Tierra. Adaptación Corine Land Cover. República de Colombia. Escala 1:100.000. Periodo 2018 | <https://www.colombiaenmapas.gov.co/?e=-79.88901965820565,0.22822282022118973,-66.00230090820935,9.609127681559901,4686&b=igac&u=0&t=43&servicio=881> |
| RUNAP | <https://mapas.parquesnacionales.gov.co/services/pnn/ows?service=WFS&version=1.0.0&request=GetFeature&typeName=pnn:runap2&maxFeatures=10000&outputFormat=SHAPE-ZIP> |
| Curvas de Nivel. Escala 1:100.000. Colombia | <https://www.colombiaenmapas.gov.co/?e=-76.06460802757591,5.443745861961518,-75.92006914818157,5.517051961452858,4686&b=igac&l=726&u=0&t=23&servicio=726> |
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| SICA | |
| **SICA: NASA geospatial resources** | <https://www.sica.int/nasa-sica/recursos> |
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